

38709 to 38731—Continued.

It grows best near the coast but endures the dry heat of the interior valleys. The trees of this species furnish an excellent red-colored timber that is very hard, heavy, and durable. It is used for general building purposes, for shipbuilding, for wheelwright work, for railroad ties, for telegraph poles, posts, fencing, and fuel. (*McClatchie, p. 81, 82.*)

38729. EUCALYPTUS VIMINALIS Labill.

Manna gum.

See S. P. I. No. 38714 for previous introduction and description.

38730. EUCALYPTUS MUELLERIANA Howitt. **Yellow stringy bark.**

"This is perhaps only a variety of *E. pilularis*; bark more fibrous or stringy, the inner bark yellow and imparting a yellow stain to the wood; juvenile leaves often with tufts of hairs; adult leaves glossy above; lid blunt or slightly pointed; fruit typically one-half inch thick." (*H. M. Hall. In Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture.*)

38731. SYNCARPIA GLOMULIFERA (Smith) Niedenzu. Myrtaceæ.

(*Syncarpia laurifolia* Ten.)

Burra murra.

"This tree, which is a native of Queensland and New South Wales, is locally known as the *turpentine tree*. It attains a height of 200 feet and a stem girth of 30 feet. It is a quick grower and well adapted for shading roadsides. The wood is very durable and is mostly used for flooring and for cabinetmaking, as it takes a high polish. It is one of the most valuable known timbers for piles in salt or fresh water. It is also used in the construction of railway sleepers, in shipbuilding, and for other purposes where a strong, durable wood is required. The wood is almost fireproof." (*Mueller, Select Extra-Tropical Plants, p. 521.*)

38732. PENNISETUM GLAUCUM (L.) R. Brown. Poaceæ.

(*Pennisetum typhoideum* Rich.)

Pearl millet.

From Lusambo, Belgian Kongo, Africa. Presented by Mr. J. A. Stockwell.

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African millet.

38733 to 38741.

From Darjiling, India. Collected by Mr. L. J. Mackintosh, Clover Cot. at the request of Mr. J. F. Rock, collaborator of the Bureau of Plant Industry.

38733. ABIES SPECTABILIS Lambert. Pinaceæ.

Fir.

(*Abies webbiana* Lindl.)

"A lofty evergreen tree, met with in the Himalayas from the Indus to Bhutan; in the northwest Himalayas between 7,000 and 13,000 feet; in the inner ranges of Sikkim and Bhutan, between 9,000 and 13,000 feet; and in the outer ranges not below 10,000 feet. This tree yields a white resin which is sometimes medicinally used in India. The resin, mixed with oil of roses, when taken internally produces intoxication. This mixture is used externally for headaches, neuralgia, etc. The timber made from this tree is not durable when exposed to the weather, but seems